

PROJECT NAME: Miner's Ditch Trail Adit – Abandoned mine land

DATE: 7/17/2014

LEGAL LOCATION: T28N R7E NW1/4 NE1/4 Section 35

FOREST: Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest: Red River Ranger District

PROJECT TIMING: Unknown; not scheduled at this time

Project Description:

The purpose of this proposal is to evaluate the site for the necessary analysis to conduct a closure on an open abandoned adit. The adit is located off of a steep ATV trail located about one mile north of the town of Orogrande. The ATV trail is also known as the #807 trail. The trail leads upslope to a relatively flat saddle at roughly 5,000 feet elevation. At this location a small mining ditch crosses the #807 trail and is known as the Miners Ditch Trail #805 (not signed). The #805 trail continues southwest for about 1,800 feet to the adit location. The #805 trail is overgrown and not accessible by ATV. The open adit is roughly 20-30 feet below the trail. The adit does not appear to be very deep and is approximately 15-20 feet in length. There is a small waste rock pile at the site. Due to the remote location and limited access, a bat gate will be recommended rather than back-filling. Sapling and pole sized trees may need to be removed along the trail to gain access to the site by ATV.

See project file for additional information.

Biological Assessment and Biological Evaluation: The following tables display those endangered, threatened, proposed, candidate, sensitive, and management indicator species that are known to (or may) occur on the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest. For the project named above, this checklist serves as documentation for the Biological Assessment and Biological Evaluation for these species.

WILDLIFE: This evaluation is based upon an on-site visit that occurred on July 17, 2014 and review of USFS information. Potential effects on wildlife habitat and individual animals were assessed within a ¼ mile buffer surrounding the project area.

A. Threatened, Endangered, and Proposed Species (list downloaded from USFWS on 07/29/2014)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Suitable habitat in project area?</i>	<i>Effect on habitat?</i>	<i>Species present in area during season of project?</i>	<i>Determination¹</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Canada lynx (<i>Felis lynx</i>)	Yes	None	Yes	NLAA	USFS habitat modeling identifies Canada lynx foraging and denning habitat within the ¼ mile project buffer. The project site occurs within a Lynx Analysis Unit. This project area is along a high elevation series of ridges that form a natural movement corridor near Orogrande, ID. The site is accessed off of USFS 311 and FS Trail 807. An on-site inspection found the north slope areas within the ¼ mile buffer include pockets of mixed conifers including lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir. This is a fairly xeric site with predominately Douglas-fir regeneration, ninebark

					and an oceanspray shrub component. There are pockets of dense fir with moderate snag levels and poor down woody debris. Much of the habitat within the ¼ mile buffer is not typical high-quality Canada lynx habitat. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service added Canada lynx to the list of threatened species on March 24, 2000 (65 FR 16052). The Northern Rockies Lynx Management Direction (NRLMD) now guides lynx management on the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests. The Nez Perce National Forest has no known Canada lynx population at this time. If lynx are detected on the Nez Perce National Forest, USFS might consider delaying project activities until July 1 in identified lynx denning habitat. Any closure activity will not have an adverse impact on the surrounding landscape in and outside of the ¼ mile buffer.
North American wolverine ² (<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>)	No	None	No	NE	No suitable habitat for this species within the ¼ mile project buffer. USFS habitat modeling identifies primary wolverine habitat within 1 mile of the project area. There will be no impacts associated with installation of a bat gate or backfilling of adit.
¹ NE = “No effect”; NLAA = “Not likely to adversely affect”; LAA = “Likely to adversely affect”; BE=Beneficial effects					
² This species is not listed for consultation for Section 7 of the ESA for the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests. This species is also a Forest Sensitive Species.					

B. Sensitive Species

Species	Suitable habitat in project area?	Effect on habitat?	Species present in area during season of project?	Determination ¹				Comments
				NI	MIIH	LI	BI	
Birds								
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>) ² (Nez Perce only)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) ²	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Black-backed woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	Yes	None	Yes		X			Black-backed woodpeckers are opportunistic foragers upon outbreaks of wood-boring beetles or recently burned forests. Younger age-class and small size class stands of timber are not considered suitable habitat. There are

Species	Suitable habitat in project area?	Effect on habitat?	Species present in area during season of project?	Determination ¹				Comments
				NI	MIH	LI	BI	
								substantial areas of beetle-killed lodgepole within the ¼ mile project buffer area. Woodpeckers are highly tolerant of human activities and any noise or human generated disturbances around the project site is unlikely to displace nesting/breeding woodpeckers within the buffer area. If any vegetation is removed it would involve the removal of sapling/pole sized regeneration located on the #805 trail. Closing this adit will not have long-term impacts to the black-backed woodpecker population.
Black swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>) (Nez Perce only)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Common loon (<i>Mergellus albellus</i>) (Nez Perce only)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Flammulated owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Mountain quail (<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>) (Nez Perce only)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Pygmy nuthatch (<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
White-headed woodpecker (<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>) (Nez Perce only)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Mammals								
Bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis Canadensis</i>) ² (Nez Perce only)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Fisher (<i>Martes pennanti</i>) ³	Yes	None	Yes		X			Fisher prefer mid to low elevation mature, mixed species stands with large diameter conifers and high canopy cover. Abundant woody debris is important. The habitat within the ¼ mile buffer is largely a more xeric, south-facing slope. Mixed conifers dominated the site with Douglas-fir regeneration dominating the understory. Moderate amount of snags present with poor amounts of down woody debris. This area is marginal habitat for fisher. Proposed project activities will produce

[illegible]

<i>Species</i>	<i>Suitable habitat in project area?</i>	<i>Effect on habitat?</i>	<i>Species present in area during season of project?</i>	<i>Determination¹</i>				<i>Comments</i>
				<i>NI</i>	<i>MIIH</i>	<i>LI</i>	<i>BI</i>	
Coeur d'Alene salamander (<i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Ring-necked snake (<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
Western (boreal) toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>)	No	None	No	X				No suitable habitat exists within the ¼ mile buffer of the project site.
¹ NI = “No impact”; MIIH = “May adversely impact individuals or habitat, but not likely to result in a loss of viability on the planning area, nor cause a trend to federal listing or a loss of species viability range wide”; LI = “Likely to result in a loss of viability on the planning area, in a trend to federal listing, or in a loss of species viability range wide”; BI=“Beneficial impact” ² These species are also Management indicator species ³ This species is also a Management indicator species for Nez Perce								

C. Management Indicator Species

<i>Species</i>	<i>Suitable habitat in project area?</i>	<i>Effect on habitat?</i>	<i>Biological Determination</i>
Birds			
Belted kingfisher (<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>) (Clearwater only)			
Northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	Yes	None	Northern goshawks nest in forests with large diameter trees, open understories, and high canopy cover (typically mature to old-growth forests). Foraging habitat used by goshawks has more variable tree-sizes but still has relatively open understories. Goshawks also forage along forest edges. Project activity will increase human presence and noise for a period of several days (at most). The motorized use within this project site and other recreational activities already produce ambient levels of human activity and noise. Most likely, nesting and foraging goshawks already are conditioned to ambient levels of human activity and noise. No snags are large diameter trees will be removed. There will be no impacts to northern goshawks.
Pileated woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>)	Yes	None	Pileated woodpeckers nest in large diameter trees in areas with high canopy closure, decadence, and multi-layered structure. They will forage in habitats with small to large trees by utilizing snags, stumps, trees, and logs with abundant insect populations. This project will not decrease nesting or foraging habitat. Pileated woodpeckers are fairly tolerant of human presence. This project will increase human presence and noise for a period of several days, this may disturb individual woodpeckers but no cause any negative impacts to the overall population.
Mammals			
American marten (<i>Martes americana</i>)	Yes	No	The project area is dominated by mature lodgepole pine with sub-alpine and Douglas-fir regeneration. There will be no loss of habitat as a result of this proposed project. Marten may be displaced by the human activity and resultant noise generated by this

<i>Species</i>	<i>Suitable habitat in project area?</i>	<i>Effect on habitat?</i>	<i>Biological Determination</i>
			project. However, no anticipated risks of direct mortality or long-term impacts to the population are expected.
Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	No	None	Grizzly bear are not known to be present within the ¼ mile buffer of the project area.
Rocky Mountain elk (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	Yes	None	Elk sign was observed along trail 807 and the old ditch leading to the adit. The ¼ mile buffer area around the adit closure site is dominated by a steep south exposure with fair amounts of forage and security cover. Increased noise and human presence at the site during the project will discourage elk use of the immediate project area for the short-term (several days at most). The proposed project will not create impacts that adversely affect this population.
Shiras moose (<i>Alces alces shirasi</i>)	Yes	None	Moose sign was not observed during the on-site evaluation; however, the adit area occurs within high quality moose habitat. There will be no habitat loss as a result of the proposed safety closure. The majority of the buffer area occurs on a south-facing slope with relatively xeric habitat, including ponderosa pine and ninebark. The habitat within the buffer area is not high quality moose habitat. Increased noise and human presence at the site during the project will discourage moose use of the immediate project area for the short-term (a period of several days at most). The presence of motorized route 807 already compromises habitat effectiveness for moose within the ¼ mile buffer of the project area. Additional human activity and noise production will not create affects that adversely affect this population.
White-tailed deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>) (Clearwater only)			

Suggested mitigation to be included as part of the project design:

Although the adit is not likely occupied by bats due to the short tunnel length, it is recommended that a bat gate be installed instead of backfilling.

Prepared by:

SIGNATURE: Craig Jourdonnais **DATE:** 07/17/2014

TITLE: Senior Wildlife Biologist

Reviewed by:

SIGNATURE: / **DATE:** _____

TITLE: Forest Wildlife Biologist

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species (TES) note: The Biological Assessment/Evaluation process (FSM 2672.43) is intended to identify and document activities necessary to ensure that proposed management actions will not jeopardize the continued existence or cause adverse modification of habitat for TES species. TES species are those species that are listed or proposed to be listed as Threatened or Endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and species listed as Sensitive by the U.S. Forest Service, Region 1. This process also ensures compliance with the Nez Perce and Clearwater Forest Plans.

Wildlife biologists have reviewed this project, used available information on species distributions and habitat (using topographic maps, aerial photos, field reconnaissance, previous surveys, vegetation data, and/or habitat requirement data for each species), and then assessed the potential for effects for all federally listed, Region 1 sensitive, and Forest Plan management indicator species. If the project was determined to have no effect or no impact, this determination was based on one or more of the following criteria:

- 1) Habitat for the species is not present in the project area.
- 2) Habitat for the species is present (the species occurs or may occur in the project area), but the project would not alter habitat for the species.

Cumulative impacts: Cumulative impacts to wildlife populations and habitats are addressed through consideration of past, proposed and reasonably foreseeable actions, such as road and trail construction and use, timber harvest, natural and prescribed fire, grazing, weed introductions, mining, and recreational uses. The results of past projects contribute to the current existing condition, which can be used to discuss effects of proposed activities on wildlife species. Based on consideration of these past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, the project would not have any incremental effect that would cause a cumulatively significant effect.

Consistency with Laws: The objective of managing sensitive species is to ensure population viability throughout their range on National Forest lands and to ensure they do not become federally listed as threatened or endangered. All actions included in this project are consistent with this direction to the extent that proposed project activities or management actions would not adversely affect viability of sensitive wildlife populations.

NOTE: THE USFWS LIST OF SPECIES SHOWN BELOW MUST BE INCLUDED WITH EACH BA.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Trust Resources List

This resource list is to be used for planning purposes only — it is not an official species list.

Endangered Species Act species list information for your project is available online and listed below for the following FWS Field Offices:

Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 SOUTH VINNELL WAY, SUITE 368
BOISE, ID 83709
(208) 378-5243
<http://www.fws.gov/idaho/>

Project Name:

All Counties

Project Counties:

Clearwater, ID | Idaho, ID | Lewis, ID | Nez Perce, ID

Project Type:

Mining

Endangered Species Act Species List ([USFWS Endangered Species Program](#)).

There are a total of 8 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fishes may appear on the species list because a project could cause downstream effects on the species. Critical habitats listed under the Has Critical Habitat column may or may not lie within your project area. See the Critical habitats within your project area section below for critical habitat that lies within your project area. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Species that should be considered in an effects analysis for your project:

Conifers and Cycads	Status		Has Critical Habitat	Contact
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Whitebark pine (<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>)	Candidate	species info		Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
Fishes				
Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>) Population: U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	species info	Final designated critical habitat	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
Flowering Plants				
Macfarlane's four-o'clock (<i>Mirabilis macfarlanei</i>)	Threatened	species info		Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
Spalding's Catchfly (<i>Silene spaldingii</i>)	Threatened	species info		Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
Water howellia (<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>)	Threatened	species info		Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
Mammals				
Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>) Population: (Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	species info	Final designated critical habitat Proposed critical habitat	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
North American wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>) Population:	Proposed Threatened	species info		Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
Northern Idaho Ground squirrel (<i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	species info		Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office

Critical habitats within your project area: ([View all critical habitats within your project area on one map](#))

The following critical habitats lie fully or partially within your project area.

Fishes	Critical Habitat Type
Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>) Population: U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Final designated critical habitat



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steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus (=salmo) mykiss</i>) Population: Snake R. Basin	Final designated critical habitat
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FWS National Wildlife Refuges ([USFWS National Wildlife Refuges Program](#)).

There are 2 refuges in your refuge list

Dworshak National Fish Hatchery (208) 476-4591 276 DWORSHAK COMPLEX DRIVE OROFINO, ID83544	refuge profile
Kooskia National Fish Hatchery (208) 926-4272 318 TOLL ROAD KOOSKIA, ID83539	refuge profile

FWS Migratory Birds ([USFWS Migratory Bird Program](#)).

The protection of birds is regulated by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. For more information regarding these Acts see <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/RegulationsandPolicies.html>.

All project proponents are responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations protecting birds when planning and developing a project. To meet these conservation obligations, proponents should identify potential or existing project-related impacts to migratory birds and their habitat and develop and implement conservation measures that avoid, minimize, or compensate for these impacts. The Service's Birds of Conservation Concern (2008) report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become listed under the Endangered Species Act as amended (16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

For information about Birds of Conservation Concern, go to <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Management/BCC.html>.

Migratory birds of concern that may be affected by your project:



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There are 10 birds on your Migratory birds of concern list. The Division of Migratory Bird Management is in the process of populating migratory bird data with an estimated completion date of August 1, 2014; therefore, the list below may not include all the migratory birds of concern in your project area at this time. While this information is being populated, please contact the Field Office for information about migratory birds in your project area.

Species Name	Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC)	Species Profile	Seasonal Occurrence in Project Area
American bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Black Rosy-Finch (<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>)	Yes	species info	Year-round
Black Swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Brewer's Sparrow (<i>Spizella breweri</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Calliope Hummingbird (<i>Stellula calliope</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Cassin's Finch (<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>)	Yes	species info	Year-round
Olive-Sided flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Rufous hummingbird (<i>selasphorus rufus</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Williamson's Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding

NWI Wetlands ([USFWS National Wetlands Inventory](#)).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency that provides information on the extent and status of wetlands in the U.S., via the National Wetlands Inventory Program (NWI). In addition to impacts to wetlands within your immediate project area, wetlands outside of your project area may need to be considered in any evaluation of project impacts, due to the hydrologic nature of wetlands (for example, project activities may affect local hydrology within, and outside of, your immediate project area). It may be helpful to refer to



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the USFWS National Wetland Inventory website. The designated FWS office can also assist you. Impacts to wetlands and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes. Project Proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Data Limitations, Exclusions and Precautions

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery and/or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Exclusions - Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Precautions - Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

The following wetland types intersect your project area in one or more locations:

Wetland Types	NWI Classification Code	Total Acres
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM/SS1C	1.4958
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMCh	2.1974
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMAx	0.8534
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMFh	1.2929
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMF	9.819
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMA	21.1824
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMC	477.1857
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMB	48.1965
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1C	540.0394
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFOB	0.9031
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFOA	34.7874
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO4A	4.9424
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO4C	22.5257
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS1/EM1C	6.2654
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSSA	64.8799
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSSE	5.9953
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSSC	19.5796
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS/EM1C	9.7065
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO4/EM1A	2.3917
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO4/EM1C	149.1303
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO4/SS1A	3.0972
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO4/SS1C	14.0328
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS1C	76.2136
Freshwater Pond	PUBFx	0.0349
Freshwater Pond	PUB3Hs	1.3703
Freshwater Pond	PABFh	0.4647



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Freshwater Pond	PABG	1.8751
Freshwater Pond	PABF	0.0789
Freshwater Pond	PUBHh	19.7318
Freshwater Pond	PUBHb	0.1314
Freshwater Pond	PUB3Hh	0.6336
Freshwater Pond	PUBHx	0.9009
Freshwater Pond	PABHh	6.3685
Freshwater Pond	PUBH	1.1358
Freshwater Pond	PUBF	0.1139
Freshwater Pond	PABHx	1.8229
Freshwater Pond	PUB3H	2.3812
Freshwater Pond	PUBFh	3.1857
Lake	L1UBH	46.7666
Other	PUS3C	0.0901
Riverine	R3UB1H	9.6027
Riverine	R4SBC	28.6656
Riverine	R4SBA	28.936
Riverine	R3RSA	8.699
Riverine	R3RSC	3.8873
Riverine	R3UBH	10.9743
Riverine	R3US1C	13.9971
Riverine	R4SBAx	2.2122
Riverine	R3USC	4.895
Riverine	R3USA	20.9551
Riverine	R3US1CS	0.6345

